

## Amusements Co-Night.

THEATRE OPERA HOUSE.—8—Blue Bird.  
 CASINO.—8—Falks.  
 MARION SQUARE.—8—May Blossom.  
 METROPOLITAN PARK.—8—Captain Misher.  
 NEW-YORK CENTRAL THEATRE.—8—Captain Misher.  
 POLA CRONIN.—8—Buffalo Bill.  
 WALLACE'S THEATRE.—8—Madam Pomme.  
 14TH STREET THEATRE.—8—Penny Ante.

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## Business Notices.

HUSBAND'S  
 CALLED FOR THE DEEDS.  
 More agreeable to the taste, smaller dose.  
 For sale in Reg. Street Station, at Druggists.  
 T. J. HUBBARD, Jr., Philadelphia.

\$400 Sealskin Garments will be sold this week for \$225, and kept on storage free of interest.  
 C. C. GILMAN, Manufacturer, 103 Prince-st.

## TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage free in the United States.  
 1 Year, 6 Months, 3 Months.  
 DAILY, with Sunday, \$5.00 \$3.25 \$2.10  
 DAILY, without Sunday, 7.00 3.50 1.75  
 SUNDAY TRIBUNE, 1.50  
 Remitt by Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter.  
 By Postal Note, the remittance will please write on the Note.  
 "For the New-York Tribune."

## BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders for the delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New York City:  
 No. 104 West Twenty-third-st., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
 No. 104 West Twenty-third-st., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
 No. 104 West Twenty-third-st., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
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 No. 104 West Twenty-third-st., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1884.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A serious affray occurred in Newry yesterday between Nationalists and Protestants.

An Orangemen's meeting in London protested against the proclamation of Earl Spencer.

M. Arène, member of the Chamber of Deputies, was wounded in a duel.

Little Duck won the race for the Grand Prix de Paris.

Twelve officers in St. Petersburg have been charged with Nihilism.

The River and Harbor bill will be called up in the House of Representatives today.

The friends of the bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter expect favorable action on it in a few days.

Preparations were begun yesterday at Augusta for the reception of the Californian delegates appointed to visit Mr. Blaine.

A destructive fire occurred in Salem, Massachusetts.

The attorneys of Georgia formed a bar association.

Preparations have begun on the Thames coast for the annual college boat races.

The Commissioners on the Alabama Claims have announced a large number of judgments.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A number of delegates returned from Chicago yesterday.

Mr. Beecher preached on the influence of heredity.

Services for children were held in many churches.

A meeting of the Joe Brady Emergency Club was started by an explosion of fire-crackers.

There was a large crowd of pleasure-seekers at Coney Island.

The Coney Island Jockey Club groomers entertained some friends at Sheephead Bay.

The local waters were full of bad descriptions.

The weather—fairly clear, with lower temperature and chances of light showers.

Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85°; lowest, 67°; average, 74°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Senator Edmunds's home organ does not sulk, but promises to give the Chicago ticket an unflinching and hearty support.

It stoutly refuses to do anything to aid the return of the Democratic party to power, and, resisting every temptation to make an unseemly display of pettiness of feeling and passionate resentment, urges every honest and loyal Republican to vote for Mr. Blaine.

Senator Edmunds himself has already given evidence of the same patriotic spirit and political sagacity.

Successful experiments with bagasse, mentioned in another column, promise to increase the tendency toward more and cheaper paper which has prevailed for several years.

This is a gratifying prospect. Practically every one uses paper in enlightened countries; and in none, statisticians say, is as much of this commodity consumed in proportion to the population as in the United States.

Americans may find sentimental satisfaction as well as material advantage in this growing cheapness of paper; for the use of it, it has been forcibly remarked, is one measure of a Nation's civilization.

The Irish conflict at Newry was not so serious as had been apprehended.

The Nationalists made great preparations for a political demonstration, and a long procession wound its way under triumphal arches to an open field, where the mass-meeting was held.

There were speeches by two members of the Parliamentary party, and the signal for the return was given.

The demonstration was orderly and effective until the Protestant quarter was reached, and then stones began to fly, a few random shots were fired, and the police and troops were forced to interfere and make arrests.

The responsibility for this slight outbreak will have to be shared equally by the Nationalists and Orangemen.

The wisdom of the Government's action in prohibiting counter-demonstrations by the Orangemen on the same day cannot be called in question.

The Democratic press is not so hilarious over the work at Chicago as the free-trade enemies of Mr. Blaine imagined it would be.

The sober second thought has already found expression in the more sagacious organs of the party.

In Cincinnati the admission is made by the West that Mr. Blaine is a statesman among politicians and will awaken an enthusiasm that no other Republican could inspire.

From the South comes a frantic demand for Mr. Tilden's nomination as the only one which may enable the opposition to overcome the popular enthusiasm for Mr. Blaine.

Although pitched in a lower key than this shrill Georgia treble, the creaking basses of the Democratic press in this State can be distinctly heard warning the party against being captivated by fleeting illusions respecting Mr. Blaine's nomination

and pronouncing it stronger in some respects than the nomination of the lamented Garfield.

Mr. Warren, one of the chief managers of the Arthur campaign, has returned to Buffalo disappointed, but alive to his duties and responsibilities as an influential Republican leader. He announces in his journal that if not contentedly, yet loyally accedes to the will of the majority of the representatives of the party as declared at Chicago. His attitude is characteristic. He is too staunch in his attachment to the fundamental principles of Republicanism to cherish resentment toward the President's successful rival, and will give the nominations a hearty, intelligent and unflinching support. His associates in the vigorous and honorable canvass for the President's nomination are enrolling themselves, not only in this State, but throughout the country, as zealous and even enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Blaine. The two great camps into which the convention was divided are already acting in harmony under the same standard. The ranks have been closed and the signal has been given for an aggressive campaign that will reinvigorate Republicanism.

## THE TATTOOED MAN.

Yes, Mr. Blaine is tattooed. So was General Garfield. So was Abraham Lincoln. So has been almost every man whom the American people have learned to admire, to trust and to love. As soon as any man gains public confidence, malign and envious creatures are called to revile him. George Washington was called a traitor to the country, after he had secured its independence. Thomas Jefferson was not only an infidel, but a tool of France. General Jackson was reviled and hated as no man has been in this generation. Abraham Lincoln, let us not forget, was a gorilla. General Garfield was hunted by his grave with slander; "329" was industriously scrawled on pavements, and there were creatures in this very State who alleged that his loved and noble wife was seeking to obtain a divorce when he was assassinated. He was the tattooed man of 1880, and the very people who emptied the foulest slanders upon him while living helped to swell the chorus of honor and of sorrow when he was suddenly taken from us. The best and strongest men of the country have always been tattooed in the same fashion.

But history shows clearly what the people have thought of the tattooing process in the past. The very men who have been most shamelessly vilified are those whom the Nation has delighted to honor. What the people think of the tattooing business now is best shown by the nomination of James G. Blaine, in spite of patronage, in spite of detraction, in spite of scandals circulated constantly for eight years, and in spite of his own refusal to make any effort to secure a nomination. With a unanimity hardly ever shown in any other instance, the Republicans of the States from which Republican majorities must come have preferred Mr. Blaine as their standard bearer. Those who have been tattooing him may learn that the millions reject their slanders and despise their abuse.

Are we to believe that, after listening to charges against Mr. Blaine for eight years, the American people have deliberately gone wrong? Are we to suppose that the people prefer an unworthy man, or are not competent to weigh evidence against him? He who has that idea shows that he does not believe in self-government and is not fit for a share in it himself. Let the campaign pictures be sent broadcast all over the land, by all means. But let James G. Blaine, James A. Garfield, and Abraham Lincoln be placed side by side, as the three most tattooed men of later American history. They knew each other well, trusted and loved each other, and were loved and trusted by the American people. That they were all tattooed is only proof that the men whom the Nation trusts are sure to have creatures to slander them.

## PHARISEISM.

It has become the habit with some to write and to speak as if public and private virtue had departed from the earth. Men who are hopeful in their business affairs, and who show in private relations a fair amount of confidence in human nature, persist in talking of their fellow-men in the gross as a pack of scoundrels; treat political parties and movements as if they were preposterous to expect honor or patriotism, good faith or decency; discuss the affairs of great corporations in the same spirit; and, on the whole, act as if their own virtue could be made manifest only by assuming the rascality of men generally. There is something too much of this. Parties and corporations, and other aggregations of individuals are neither much worse nor much better than the individuals who compose them.

Corporations may "have no souls," but they are just as honest as the majority of their directors. When it turns out that a business company has been doing a dishonorable thing, the dishonor belongs to certain individuals who have done that thing. To respect, honor and welcome these individuals in private relations, and at the same time to denounce the corporation as a congregation of thieves, is simply absurd. In a great many cases, the men who berate the corporations most roundly show how little they believe what they say by treating the responsible managers as men worthy of all respect and confidence. Abuse of the corporate body is easy and safe. But it is contemptible when the daily actions of those who indulge in it prove that they are not sincere.

Political parties and organizations get not a little abuse of the same sort. Virtue is not really confined to a few Pharisees. The millions are just as honest, just as anxious for good government, as the people who make broad their phylacteries, and call themselves the salt of the earth. Let us remember that self-government would be a terrible mistake, if the millions were half as unworthy as some critics pretend to believe them.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The energetic advocacy of M. Naquet has made divorce one of the political questions of the day in France. Every spring he introduces his bill in the lower House, repeats his arguments and answers the objections of Moderate Liberals or Reactionary Deputies; and the close of every session, while it records the defeat of the measure, finds him nearer success and confident that another year will settle the question in his favor. For years he was unable to secure a majority for the bill in the lower Chamber, the Ministry of the day opposing it and even Advanced Liberals like M. Gambetta and M. Brisson speaking against it. The Deputies now sanction the proposed modification of the law of 1816, but the Senators succeed in blocking the progress of the measure. This year the debates have been conducted with unvoiced animation in both chambers. The Ministry are not unwilling to have the measure pass in a modified form, and if M. Naquet be ready for a compromise, the Divorce Law can be passed. He has never, however, been in a conciliatory mood, preferring to prolong the agitation for a radical measure rather than to make any concessions. It is probable, therefore, that the present session

will end without a legislative solution of this question.

Under the first Republic an elastic Divorce Law was passed and under the first Empire it was continued without modification in the civil code. The Restoration effaced divorce from the statutes and legalized separation without the privilege of re-marriage. In 1830 and again in 1848 the revolutionary movement was followed by a renewal of the divorce controversy, but the law remains to-day as it was passed in 1816. The marriage bond is to-day indissoluble in what is perhaps the least religious and the most immoral country in Europe; and M. Naquet's persistent efforts to modify the prevailing law have been followed with languid interest by the French people. Popular indifference to this subject is not to be explained by religious feeling, for there is very little sentiment of that sort, especially in the Chambers. It is probably due largely to the reverence for parental authority which in France takes the place of religion as the main prop of family life. Divorce is opposed not so much because it is irreligious in principle as because it is subversive of parental influence. M. Naquet wishes to make divorce so easy that there would be no security in family life. He would grant the privilege of re-marriage not only for Scriptural cause, for cruelty, insults, imprisonment, infamous punishment or desertion for a term of years, but would also provide for divorce by mutual consent whenever a couple finds marriage insupportable or exceedingly unpleasant, yet cannot bring, either against the other, any serious charge. If it were not for the difficulty of providing for the control, support and government of the children, the French Senators might be as flexible as the Deputies in sanctioning M. Naquet's law. As it is, they hesitate and shrink from passing so radical a measure.

Elastic as is this French measure, one thing can be said in favor of it. It provides a National law for regulating marriage and divorce, and for that reason is superior to the confused and conflicting legislation of the separate States in this country. A general law, even if it were more elastic than the conservative statutes of this State, would be better than the license and confusion of the present incongruous system of irreconcilable laws. The prospect for the establishment of a uniform code of marriage and divorce laws in the United States cannot be said to be promising. Here as in France there is a widespread popular indifference to the subject. While parental authority counts for less here than there, religion is a stronger force in social and political life. If loose ideas prevail respecting the indissolubility of marriage and the sanctity of family life, it is because the Protestant churches as a rule are silent on this question and neglect what is their plain duty. Bishop Littlejohn, we are glad to notice, made this the leading theme of his annual address to his diocesan convention in Brooklyn last week. His denunciations of the modern facilities for breaking up families and homes, and his warnings against the social tendencies of the times, ought to be repeated from pulpit to pulpit. The churches cannot hope to educate public sentiment on this gravest of social questions without taking an uncompromising stand in defence of the Christian principle of the indissolubility of marriage. When they do this there will be a better prospect of securing not only a uniform but a stringent and conservative system of marriage and divorce law.

## THE FREE BATHS.

In furnishing free baths to the people of this city a wise step has undoubtedly been taken, and that the free baths are fully appreciated is shown by the steady increase of attendance at them year after year. With such a summer climate as we possess, cleanliness is a prime necessity, and it is not necessary for those who are unable to afford spacious lodgings during the hot season. Nothing can be more conducive to all kinds of social and moral reform than education in personal cleanliness. Poverty is made doubly irksome by dirty habits, and those who have learned the comfort of the bath will not long be contented with slovenly lodgings, but will bestir themselves until they even sweeten the tenement-houses. But though the city has done well in providing the free baths, it must be confessed that as little as possible has been given in the way of accommodation. At present we provide little more than a means of getting into the water. The bathers must bring their own towels with them, and soap has not always been supplied, if it is now. For a democratic country there is in the present theory of free baths perhaps rather too close a resemblance to the methods of providing for the "lower classes" in monarchies.

The elder Republics managed such things very differently. Recognizing the importance of cleanliness even as an object of State legislation, they begrudged no outlay in making these institutions attractive, comfortable, and even luxurious. Modern explorers have been amazed at the magnificence even of the ruins of Roman baths, and it is not too much to say that they indicate the existence in that distant era of a civilization which in some points must have been further advanced than that of the present century. For it is only quite recently that the importance of personal cleanliness has been at all generally recognized.

Yet the importance of free access to cold water as an active auxiliary to social reform can scarcely be overrated. As a help to temperance, as a preventive of crime, as an incentive to intellectual exertion, as a means of instilling self-respect, as an antidote to immorality of every kind, the bath is a potent agent of civilization. Why then should not a great city like New-York make its free baths worthy of its reputation for progress and enlightenment?

A title of the annual expenditures upon useless and unnecessary street destruction, called "repairs," would give us a series of baths which would be something better than the coarse makeshifts now provided. There is no reason why free bathing should be poorly accommodated because it is for the special use of the poor. They are all citizens of our Republic, equal before the law, equal in political influence, entitled to equal rights and privileges, and it would seem that they should deserve the attention of the politicians who manage municipal affairs. But all who seek reform, and above all, temperance, should unite to secure improvements in this matter. The free baths ought to be inviting, convenient, properly equipped, carefully managed. The American people have a right to expect so much, and it ought to be conceded to them. Perhaps if one of our rich men would set the example by building a model free bath and presenting it to the city, the latter might be stimulated to better things. Much has been done by private munificence for the education of the mind, but too little for the education of the body. Here is an opportunity for the latter which ought not to be neglected by those who are looking about for suitable monuments whereby to preserve their memories from oblivion.

## A CHAMPION OF DRINK.

In the National Review for May Mr. Albert J. Mott has an article entitled "Alcohol and Total Abstinence," in which he throws down the glove to the advocates of temperance reform in the

boldest and most uncompromising way. His line of argument is a novel one, to say the least. He undertakes to show that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the temperance societies, no appreciable reduction in the quantity of alcoholic drinks consumed in England has taken place; and he infers from this that it is useless for the friends of temperance to proceed with their agitation. Thus he says: "Total abstinence is like a patent medicine—it is 'advertised everywhere as a cure for most human ills, in glowing words and at a vast expense, and it attracts a constant stream of persons who try it for a time and abandon it speedily. The numbers 'who join the party are recorded with a flourish of trumpets. No one ever hears the number of those who leave. But that there is never any permanent increase in the proportion of persistent water-drinkers has been sufficiently proved by the unchanging nature of the consumption and its practical identity with that of the civilized world.' He holds further that all the weak races have been water-drinkers, and all the strong ones consumers of alcohol; but he does not find it convenient to note that the temperate races have been the most persistent, while the civilization of the so-called superior races has, up to the opening of the modern period, been of comparatively brief duration.

Of course the argument from the alleged insignificance of the effects produced by temperance agitation is not really relevant. It only goes to show what has never been doubted, that habits fortified by long inheritance are exceedingly hard to change or eradicate. The persistence of the alcoholic habit, moreover, must be attributed largely to the general backwardness of civilization, and to the continued pressure of misery upon a large proportion of all populations, as well as to the lingering grossness of the appetites of those who have risen above want. To assert that because alcohol has been generally used in the past, therefore it must be a good thing, is nonsense. Until within less than a century the personal habits of most Englishmen were what would now be called filthy. Does it follow from this that filthy personal habits are good? The question of the influence of alcohol upon civilization is not touched upon by its new champion, and for the best of reasons. He could not have ventured upon that line of considerations without giving away his case. Such arguments as he has employed, however, only make against him, and in showing the universality of the drinking habit he unconsciously demonstrates the urgency of the need for the very reform which he has undertaken to deprecate.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The National Convention so engrossed the thoughts of men last week that dulness was the rule in business circles. The theory that Mr. Blaine's nomination would greatly depress prices was not sustained by facts, but there is a prevailing belief that the coming week will be one of unusual excitement and activity in the stock market, whether with advancing or declining prices. Among those who depend upon the organs of British free trade for their opinions, it is supposed that the Republican party has ceased to exist, and that the Democrats will elect the next President, but there remain some bankers and business men who seem to have a different impression.

The bank statement of Saturday does not require any remark. It showed that the associated banks, after weeks of great anxiety, had at last recovered a reserve fully up to the legal requirement. Their contraction of loans continues, and reflects the enormous liquidation which has been going on in the stock market. Money is so easy and abundant, however, that there is likely soon to be a vigorous speculation in some direction, and, as the circumstances do not favor any advance in grain or provisions, it would not be surprising if there should spring up a bull feeling in securities.

The near approach of another large harvest, with the consequent increase in traffic for the railways, would naturally bring about an advance in prices. The purchases recently made by English capitalists took a large amount of stocks out of the market, and were perhaps encouraged by Mr. Vanderbilt's presence; at all events, it is thought unlikely that his favorite securities will be raided with impunity after his return. With manufacturing encouraged by cheapness of raw materials, and with nearly all controversies settled between employers and employed, we may fairly look for a season of great prosperity, and the people must soon begin to seek safe investments for their earnings.

The adjournment of Congress would also be of great assistance in business circles. So long as the House remains in session there is a possibility that almost any interest may be disturbed. But it is not unlikely now that an adjournment may soon be reached, and legitimate business will then be freed from one most important cause of distrust and uncertainty. The dry-goods market shared the prevailing dulness, and low-grade goods were hardly sustained in price; print cloths were quiet, and cloth at 3 1/2 cents for 64x64s, but there was a fair demand for printed lawns and piques. Woollen goods were in irregular demand, and the light summer fabrics were chiefly sought. Buyers of foreign goods are operating with unusual caution.

In the grain market, there was but little change during the week, but that in the direction of lower prices; Oil was weak, and cotton declined slightly. Lard also gravitated to lower figures; coffee was depressed, and sugar sold at lower prices, closing at 4.33 for fair refining.

## FAITH CURES IN SURGICAL CASES.

A missionary residing in this city has attracted attention by insisting upon treating a case of a fracture of the arm, the patient being his six-year-old daughter, by faith alone. Vulgarly regarded, this is equivalent to saying that he would not allow his daughter's injury to be treated at all. But his bishop did not approve of the experiment, and protested strongly against it, and a neighbor invoked the aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and finally the missionary was induced to call in medical assistance, not fortuitously, as is reported, before irretrievable mischief had been done. But this attempt to extend the realm of faith-cures so as to cover surgical cases is alarming, particularly as there must always be a stronger temptation to try such experiments when they are to be made in the person of somebody else. It is not an impertinent question whether if this missionary had broken his own arm he would have rested content with faith as a curative agent. In fact, it is so vital a consideration that the resort to faith-cures where the subject is not competent to decide for him or herself is plainly dangerous and against public policy.

## FISHING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

S. E. Lisle, fisherman.—Some fish have as much curiosity as an antelope and they are just as foolish in gratifying it. A sharp fellow has discovered a mean way of taking advantage of it. I was down on the south shore of Long Island one night a few weeks ago and saw some men on a tug boat, net fishing. I saw them raise a net from the water and in the net was a bright light, came out of the water with it. You may guess I was somewhat astonished. I found that the men had a small dynamo on board and were throwing electric light to fish with. Yes, it was the only bait they had. An incandescent lamp was put into the mouth of the net and lowered with it into the water. The fish came from all directions to see it and got taken in for their pains. That's what I call an unfair advantage and I do not think we ought to allow it. They told me it was only an experiment.

## IN THE PLACE OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

John H. Blackmer.—The movement for a new building on the site of Madison Square Garden is getting on nicely. About \$100,000 has been subscribed. The conditions will be completed when Cornelius Vanderbilt returns to New-York. Until then nothing definite can be said. The recent horse show helped us in determining about what kind of a structure we needed.

## THE CONDITION OF THE COAL TRADE.

R. M. Oglethorpe, assistant to the president Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—The placing of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Coke companies in the hands of receivers again, if it should have any effect upon the coal trade, will be beneficial. What I have most feared this year was that the necessities of the Reading Company would lead its managers to reduce the price of coal in order to meet its pressing demands. Now it

as mistakes in such matters cannot be remedied subsequently, the wisest course must always be to call in the doctor in every case of fracture, and defer the faith experiment until after the fracture has been reduced. It can then do no possible harm, and may facilitate the union of the parts, but before that stage recourse to this method must tend to make the community lose faith—in the sanity of the experimenter.

## DUTIES EXPLAINED.

A "Young Republican" asks questions so little understood by many readers that something more than the "very brief reply he desires seems appropriate.

## To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: What is the difference between specific and ad valorem duties, and for what purpose, or intended purpose, are sometimes the former and sometimes the latter and sometimes both duties imposed on the same article? I have asked some "old-time" Republicans employed in the customhouse the question, but they have not been able to give any very definite information. So I ask THE TRIBUNE. A very brief statement would greatly oblige a New-Yorker, May 24, 1884. YOUNG REPUBLICAN.

Ad-Valorem (according to value) duties are of some named percentage of the value of imported goods at the place of shipment. Thus, there is an ad-Valorem duty of 35 per cent on woollen cloths. If the price abroad rises, these duties become larger in amount, on each pound or yard imported; thus, if a cloth sells at \$1 per yard, the duty is 35 cents on each yard; if it sells at \$1.20 per yard, the duty is 42 cents on each yard. But when the foreign price falls, so that the competition from overlanded foreign markets is most to be feared, the duty shrinks in amount. Thus, when the same cloth sells at 80 cents per yard, the duty shrinks to 28 cents on each yard. Consequently the defence against the flooding of our market with foreign goods is, in part, under this form of duties, precisely when the danger is greatest.

Specific duties are of a fixed sum per quantity imported. Thus, there is a specific duty of \$17 per ton on steel rails, a duty of 2 1/2 cents on each square foot of polished crown glass of the smaller size, a duty of 5 cents on each pound of ground spices. These are all specific duties, and remain the same on the different grades, whether the foreign price of goods within that grade rises or falls. These duties become relatively decreased, and so afford the greatest defence to the home market just when there is greatest danger of an injurious invasion of foreign goods. Not very long ago, the cost of steel rails in London was \$50 per ton; then the specific duty of \$17 would have been 34 per cent of the foreign value. Now the same rails have fallen to about \$22 per ton, and the specific duty is nearly 80 per cent of the foreign price. In the unusual and extraordinary depression abroad, the duty serves to prevent the unloading of the surplus stocks of Europe upon our already overcrowded markets.

Hence specific duties are generally preferred, as offering the most wholesome defence to home industry. On most articles, too, such duties are by far the most convenient and sure; the quantity can be seen and measured, but about the value in foreign ports there may be any amount of falsehood. It happens as to some classes of articles, however, that specific duties bearing any reasonable proportion to the worth of goods cannot be levied, because of the almost infinite number and variety of the goods to be specified. Thus, under one clause of five lines in the present tariff, there are included a common ad-Valorem duty so many different things, ranging all the way from a hairpin to a steam engine, that in an official publication no less than three hundred and twelve classes of articles are enumerated as known already to come under that clause. An attempt to fix specific duties for all the articles coming under that one clause would take Congress a year or two, would involve endless litigation and serve no good purpose.

But there are also ad-Valorem duties on some articles and specific duties on the same articles. Thus, on woollen cloths costing above 80 cents per pound the duty is 35 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad-Valorem. Legislators and economists generally regard these mixed or complex duties with disfavor, and yet in some cases it is almost impossible to reach the same end otherwise. In woollens, for instance, the cost of the manufactured article is enhanced by the duties on wool, levied for the protection of the wool-grower, and these amount to so many cents on each pound of wool used. No ad-Valorem duty can be devised that will equitably compensate to the manufacturer for this increase in the cost of his material; the specific duties, of so much to the pound of manufactured goods, are the only practicable approximation. But the manufacturer needs some defence on account of the greater cost of labor in this country. That defense cannot be put in the form of a specific duty, because the number of articles that may be manufactured in each class is beyond reckoning, and the labor expended in working up one pound of wool into the finest fabrics is immeasurably different from the labor required to make coarser goods of the same weight. To meet this difficulty, ad-Valorem duties are added, and, inconvenient and perplexing as the complex duties are, the Tariff Commission concluded, after long investigation, that it could not safely dispense with them in such cases.

An ingenious apology for sleeping in church in drowsy June weather has been offered from one of the city pulpits. Dr. Deems has long been conspicuous among the metropolitan clergy for his tolerant spirit, but it has not been suspected that he would openly encourage premeditated slumber in the pews. Even so broad-minded and generous a man as the preacher of the Strangers' temple has to draw a line somewhere between innocent and passive drowsiness and malign and energetic snoring. The sleep that disturbs even the aged and very deaf he cannot and will not countenance. One reservation must be made in connection with Dr. Deems's tolerance of Sunday naps. It is never his fault if any unwary sinner goes to sleep in his church.

## TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

## MEANS OF ABOLISHING POLYGAMY.

Pease-Marshall Maxwell, of Utah.—About the most effective, peaceable way to abolish polygamy in Utah would be the establishment of a "Home of Refuge" for Mormon wives who wish to abandon their husbands. Polygamists wives have no dowry under the Mormon law. A great many would leave their portion of their husband, but they have nowhere to go, and, besides, cannot have the benefit of dowry; they suffer, rather than be thrown upon their resources. Could they go to such a place where they would be supported and protected, thousands would throw off the tyrannical yoke of their husbands and the more infamous rule of the Church. The "Home of Refuge" could be built by charitable contributions.

## FISHING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

S. E. Lisle, fisherman.—Some fish have as much curiosity as an antelope and they are just as foolish in gratifying it. A sharp fellow has discovered a mean way of taking advantage of it. I was down on the south shore of Long Island one night a few weeks ago and saw some men on a tug boat, net fishing. I saw them raise a net from the water and in the net was a bright light, came out of the water with it. You may guess I was somewhat astonished. I found that the men had a small dynamo on board and were throwing electric light to fish with. Yes, it was the only bait they had. An incandescent lamp was put into the mouth of the net and lowered with it into the water. The fish came from all directions to see it and got taken in for their pains. That's what I call an unfair advantage and I do not think we ought to allow it. They told me it was only an experiment.

## IN THE PLACE OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.